

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

P R I T O F THE NEW YORK PRESS.
Editorials from the New York
Papers This Morning.

ATLANTA.

General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon of yesterday—such is the great intelligence which dashed over the wires last night, and this morning electrifies the people of the North. The consummation of that magniloquent campaign which the genius and indomitable resolution of General Sherman have conducted from Chattanooga to the heart of Georgia is reached at last. Territorial loss of the Confederacy, Atlanta in its military importance beyond even Richmond, and the final destruction of the assurance of the final disappearance of the rebellion and of hopeless independence of its component states.

When Chattanooga fell the first centre of the rebel railway intercommunications which held the rebellion together in military coherence was transferred to a royal position and control. With the fall of Atlanta the line, stretching unbroken, and unearthing a line which scarcely or any military purpose impairs the completeness of the possession of the roads which unite Atlanta; and upon which as a means of communication between Virginia and Alabama and the intermediate states, the rebellion cannot depend for a moment. By common consent Atlanta has been designated the Gibraltar of the rebellion; its value is now doubled and increased on both sides; its conquest is the final triumph of the rebellion, the vanishing resources the exhausted strength of this rebellious rebellion.

Lacking details, we infer that—and from present information on partly good—that the person who issued the order to burn Atlanta, and had enforced upon Hood the alternative of being shut up in Atlanta, or of abandoning the city, to save yet for a while the remnant of his army. The Rebel leader chooses the latter and sacrifices results which were to him of more value than life itself. His conduct deserves the deepest reprobation, reprobation, despairing art! The northwest of Georgia was a net-work of natural fortresses, every one of which had to be successively abandoned.

When the fall of the Chattahoochee was forced, he remained Atlanta, fortified with care, determined with desperate courage—and now Atlanta is abandoned, and there is absolutely no line and no fortified town, and not even broken country through the Rebels can hope to fight with a chance of success. The Rebel leader chooses the latter and sacrifices results which were to him of more value than life itself. His conduct deserves the deepest reprobation, reprobation, despairing art! The northwest of Georgia was a net-work of natural fortresses, every one of which had to be successively abandoned.

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Not New Orleans, not Vicksburg, not Chattanooga, not Gettysburg was such a victory as this. Not Atlanta, not Macon, not Mobile, not New Orleans, not heart. Deeply shameful is the conduct of the rest which is granted us, let us grow stronger in resolve, more unflinching in purpose, more resolute, confirmed in faith, that the rebellion shall be utterly crushed, and the Free Union of the Atlantic and the West.

Atlanta—An official despatch from Major-General Slocum abundantly confirms previous intelligence. The 20th Corps occupies Atlanta. Still more remarkable is the news that the main army of the *Macon* road, not the 20th, but the 10th North road, has been captured. The Rebels for the rest merely which is granted us, let us grow stronger in resolve, more unflinching in purpose, more resolute, confirmed in faith, that the rebellion shall be utterly crushed, and the Free Union of the Atlantic and the West.

FALL, } STOCK { FALL,
1864, } NOW IN STORE, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Hardee.

William J. Hardee is a Georgian, born about the year 1815. He entered the West Point Academy in 1834, and was a member of the class containing the names of Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson, and Barry. At the Military School he was not much distinguished, ranking as low down as twenty-six. On his graduation, in 1838, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons.

He was promoted first lieutenant, December 3, 1839, and captain, September 13, 1844. He was in the Mexican war, where he received two brevetts for gallant and meritorious conduct, being breveted major and brevetted colonel. He served in Vera Cruz, March 25, 1847, and lieutenant-colonel in the affair at San Augustine, August 20, of the same year. He also distinguished himself at Molino's Bend, October 2, 1861, reaching the full rank of major. March 25, 1862, he became commandant of cadet and instructor in cavalry, artillerists and infantry tactics, at West Point, to July 1853.

At the request of Governor Brown, of Georgia, he received from Secretary Floyd, December 29, 1860, leave of absence for a year, but he might remain longer if required. In January, 1861, he resigned his commission in the United States army in the latter part of January, 1861, and in the following June was appointed a Brigadier-General of Confederate troops. His first service was in Atlanta, and he helped to repel the assault of the rebels for some time. He was stationed at Greenville, in this State, managing the Federal garrison at Pilot Knob.

As Major-General, he commanded a division of Poly. Corps, and the army which was sent to reinforce Atlanta, in October, 1863. In October of the same year, he was promoted Lieutenant-General. After the fall of Vicksburg, he was assigned, in place of General Pemberton, to the command of the corps of picked prisoners at Memphis. Later, he succeeded General Polk in command of a corps of the Rebel army in front of Chattanooga. He is the author of "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics," a work which has been extensively used on both sides during the war. He was a strict disciplinarian, a tyrant at heart, a profigate, and a brute.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY

Will be held on Monday Afternoon, September 5, at 3 o'clock, AT HOPKINS', LIBRARY STREET, BELOW FIFTH, For the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, FOR THE USE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE, NO. 414 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay to the City Bounties Fund Committee, No. 414 Fifth Street, Philadelphia, \$100 per month, to credit its credits on the quota of the Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive \$100 for One Year.

\$250 for Two Years, as heretofore.

R. P. KING, President.

Rousart M. Moore, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Northwestern Branch U. S. Christian Commission, Chicago, per B. F. Jacobs, Secretary.

Eastern Branch, Hartford, per A. G. Ham, Board Treasurer.

Philadelphia, 25th June, 1864.

This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, and was compelled to seek medical advice from various physicians without receiving any benefit. Some time ago I called on Dr. Yon Moshczikar, who has accompanied a call to my home.

JOSEPH SHIMMER.

Of the firm of Shoemaker & Shimmer, Merchants, 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reston, No. 1115 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1864.

This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, and was compelled to seek medical advice from various physicians without receiving any benefit. Some time ago I called on Dr. Yon Moshczikar, who has accompanied a call to my home.

JOHN B. WATSON.

Asst. Auditor.

Geo. S. Harris.

President.

Ladies' Christian Commission, Third United States Christian Commission, Philadelphia.

President of the Board, Mrs. Linda Simpson.

Rev. Mr. George Mitchell, Asst. Pres.

St. Andrew's Church, August 16 and 17, 1864.

President of the Board, Mrs. Mary W. Wormald.

Fanny Lawson and Lucy Wormald.

President of the Board, Mrs. A. M. Allery.

Rev. Mr. C. M. W. Morris.

Susan Langford.

Church of Christ, Germantown, additional, per Rev. Mr. L. C. Johnson.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, per Mrs. A. M. Murphy.

Mr. J. C. COOPER.

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Berks County, per Rev. H. R. Fries.

Father John J. Koenig.

Collection Baptist Church, Pottstown.

Friendship Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Non-Subscribing Friends, Brittain.

M. E. Church, New London, Chester county, per Rev. Mr. S. L. Ladd.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Princeton Christian Church, Elizabethtown, per Benjamin H. Miller.

Amounts from other quarters, acknowledged elsewhere in religious newspapers.

Total—\$1,000.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission has received the following additional stores up to September 1, 1864—

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Union Platform affirms the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Democratic pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty of subordination.

If the Union Platform treats the rebellion as *wrong*—as wicked and unrighteous—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to make one, by constraining the rebels to submit to lawful authority.

The Democratic Platform nowhere condemns the rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country and promised ample provision for those who have been or may be disabled in her service. The Democratic Platform professes them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are still ready to do so.

The Union Platform points significantly to the fact that the rebellion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that the rebellion is still in existence.

The Union Platform affirms that as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquillity and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Democratic Platform says nothing on this point, but it is well known that the war stopped anything, it of course doesn't want "negro" to fight in it.

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The Democratic Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the rebellion, but blames the rebels for nothing.

Even the *rebel* authorities are causing the rebellion to burn, to drown, to starve, to freeze, to burn, to drown, to starve, to freeze.

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In short, if Mr. Jeff. Davis had been platform maker for the Chicago Convention, he could not have treated more tenderly nor his enemies more glibly than they have been in the actual platform.

PROSPECTS OF THE "ULTIMATE CONVENTION."

The Chicago platform proposes an "immediate cessation of hostilities," and an "ultimate convention" of the States, to change the Constitution, so as to smooth the way for the return of the rebels to their protecting folds. Such convention can be called only by two-thirds of both bodies of Congress, or on application to that body of two-thirds of the States, disloyal as well as loyal. The amendments, to become a part of the Constitution, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Should the proposed course be adopted, two years would probably be consumed in the preparation of the convention, and in the acceptance of its recommendation. In the meantime the rebels would be enabled to realize at least \$1,000,000,000 from the sale of cotton, and with its proceeds to place themselves in an impregnable position of defense. What would not all this accomplish?

But is it not perfectly notorious that such a convention of the States as is contemplated by the Constitution is, at the present time, impossible? There is not a dozen States, North or South, that would join in applying for such a convention, and the four-fifths of the States brought together upon any proposition. This was perfectly well understood by the Chicago Convention, and its resolution, consequently, was a full assent to the discrimination of the South, and the rebellion, as it was then constituted, by the North.

The rebels, however, are not to be easily dislodged, while it would render hopeless all attempts at coercion by the Government.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE OIL COMPANY, No. 132, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The third instalment of dividends on the stock of the Union Passen-Hall Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 Chestnut Street, on Friday, September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. WYLIE, Treasurer.

222 OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-HALL COMPANY, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1864.

Dividends.

The stock of the Union Passen-Hall Company will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 419 Chestnut Street, on Friday, September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. T. HUMBLE, Treasurer.

222 OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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Dividends.

The stock of the Union Passen-Hall Company will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 419 Chestnut Street, on Friday, September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. F. SADIN, Treasurer.

222 OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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